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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/816,977	04/01/2004	Lili Cheng	MS305641.01 / MSFTP658US	1591
27195 7590 07/30/2007 AMIN. TUROCY & CALVIN, LLP 24TH FLOOR, NATIONAL CITY CENTER 1900 EAST NINTH STREET CLEVELAND, OH 44114			EXAMINER SALOMON, PHENUEL S	
			ART UNIT 2178	PAPER NUMBER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<p align="center">Office Action Summary</p>	Application No. 10/816,977	Applicant(s) CHENG ET AL.	
	Examiner Phenuel S. Salomon	Art Unit 2178	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 5/11/07.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-8, 10, 12-20 and 22-37 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-8, 10, 12-20 and 22-37 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 01 April 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is in response to the amendment file on, May 11, 2007.
2. Claims 1, 7-8, 10, 14, and 23-31 are amended, claims 9, 11 and 21 are cancelled and claims 1-8, 10, 12-20, and 22-37 are pending.
3. The previous objections to claims 11, and 24-29 have been withdrawn due to the fact that the applicant positively addressed the issues.
4. The rejection of claims 1-3, 6-7, 9, 11-16, 19-23, 25, 28-31, 33 and 36 under 35 U.S.C. §102 (b) as being anticipated by Scully et al. (US 4,831,552) has been withdrawn as necessitated by the amendment.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.
6. Claims 1-3, 6-7, 12-16, 19-20, 22-23, 25, 28-31, 33 and 36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 (a) as being anticipated by Scully et al. (US 4,831,552) in view of Kim et al. (US 2002/0065701 A1).

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Claim 1: Scully discloses a system that facilitates the generation of an event document for a user, comprising the following components stored in computer memory and executable by a processor:

an access component that accesses a plurality of disparate data sources for event information related to an event (col. 4, lines 14-21); and

a consolidation component that consolidates the event information to generate the event document (col. 22, lines 18-40), but does not explicitly disclose presents the event information according to one of a company organizational chart wherein profiles of prospective attendees are arranged hierarchically according to a level of responsibility within an organization or a roundtable chart wherein attendees profiles are accommodated in a circle on the event document. However, Kim discloses an organization manager that designs and manages the company's organization structure (p. 3, para [0059] to [0061]). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include Kim's teaching in Scully. One would have been motivated to do so in order to filter the event information according to participants rank in the organization.

Claim 2: Scully and Kim disclose a system as in claim 1 above, Scully further discloses the data sources are at least one of public and private (col. 2, lines 67-68 and col. 3, lines 1-4).

Claim 3: Scully and Kim disclose a system as in claim 1 above; Scully further discloses the event document is a meeting preparation report (col. 3, lines 6-12).

Claim 6: Scully and Kim disclose a system as in claim 1 above, Scully further discloses the event document is a single page document (composite screen) (col. 4, lines 2-3).

Claim 7: Scully and Kim disclose a system as in claim 3 above; Scully further discloses the report is formatted to present the event information in a predetermined way (col. 22, lines 31-40).

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Claim 12: Scully and Kim disclose a computer that employs the system as in claim 1 above (see fig. 1) in Scully.

Claim 13: Scully and Kim disclose a system as in claim 1 above, Scully further discloses a classifier (structured field) that automates a feature by making an inference based on one or more data associated with the event (col. 6, lines 6-49).

Claim 14: Scully discloses a system that facilitates the generation of an event document, comprising the following components stored on computer memory and executed by a processor:

an access component that accesses at least one of a public data source and a private data source for event information related to an event (col. 4, lines 14-21);

an event component that detects a trigger (col. 22, lines 54-61); and

a consolidation component that compiles and consolidates the event information into a meeting document based on the occurrence of a trigger wherein attendee profiles for the event are arranged (col. 22, lines 54-67 and col. 23, lines 11-17),

But Scully does not explicitly disclose according to one of a top-to-bottom order which reflects level or responsibility within a company or a roundtable order to accommodate a teamwork meeting. However, Kim discloses an organization manager that designs and manages the company's organization structure and organization is usually structured hierarchically (p. 3, para [0059] to [0061]). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include top-to-bottom order in Scully. One would have been motivated to do so in order to prioritize information according to participants rank in the organization.

Claim 15: Scully and Kim disclose a system as in claim 14 above, Scully further discloses the meeting document is prepared for the event (col. 23, lines 1-5).

Claim 16: Scully and Kim disclose a system as in claim 14 above, Scully further discloses the trigger is a manual option selected to cause generation of the meeting report (col. 22, lines 54-61).

Claim 19: Scully and Kim disclose a system as in claim 14 above, Scully further discloses the meeting document is generated in a personalized format for a given user (col.22, lines 47-53).

Claim 20: Scully and Kim disclose a system as in claim 14 above, Scully further discloses a portion of the event information is derived by searching the contents of at least one of e-mail and a document associated with a meeting attendee (col. 24, lines 8-18).

Claim 22: Scully and Kim disclose a system as in claim 14 above, Scully further discloses the event information includes at least one of a link to an e-mail related to the event, a distribution list, and a point-to-point connection (col.24, lines 8-13).

Claim 23: Scully discloses a computer-readable medium having computer-executable instructions for performing a method of generating a meeting preparation document, comprising:

receiving a request to generate the meeting preparation document (col. 22, lines 17-19);

accessing at least one of a public data source and a private data source to retrieve relevant meeting information (col.2, lines 67-68 and col. 3, lines 1-4);

generating the meeting preparation document according to the personalized format (col.22, lines 47-53).

arranging the relevant meeting information into a personalized format of a user (col.22, lines 47-53), but does not explicitly disclose profiles of attendees are arranged according to one of an organizational hierarchy reflecting responsibility within an organization or a circular manner to reflect a team; However, Kim discloses an organization manger that designs and manages the company's organization structure and individual's role (p. 3, para [0059] to [0061]). Therefore, it would have been

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obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include Kim's teaching in Scully. One would have been motivated to do so in order to identify who should get access to specific event information according to participants rank in the organization.

Claim 25: Scully and Kim disclose a medium as in claim 23 above, Scully further discloses limiting the meeting preparation document to a single page document (composite screen) (col. 4, lines 2-3).

Claim 28: Scully and Kim disclose a medium as in claim 23 above, Scully further discloses generating the meeting preparation document in response to a trigger (col. 22, lines 54-61).

Claim 29: Scully and Kim disclose a medium as in claim 23 above, Scully further discloses the trigger occurs in association with at least one of a manual selection initiated by the user, a time, and a change detected in the meeting preparation document (col. 22, lines 54-61).

Claim 30: Scully and Kim disclose the medium as in claim 23 above, Scully further discloses limiting the meeting information that is presented to attendees other than the user (col. 22, lines 54-58).

Claim 31: Scully discloses a system that facilitates the generation of a meeting preparation document, comprising:

means for receiving a request to generate the meeting preparation document (col. 22, lines 17-19);

means for accessing at least one of a public data source and a private data source to retrieve relevant meeting information (col.2, lines 67-68 and col. 3, lines 1-4);

means for generating the meeting preparation document according to the personalized format (col.22, lines 47-53);

means for arranging the relevant meeting information further comprising at least a plurality of prospective attendee profiles into a personalized format of a user (col.22, lines 47-53 and col. 23, lines 11-17)),

But Scully does not explicitly disclose the attendee profiles for the meeting are arranged according to one of a top-to-bottom order, which reflects level of responsibility within a company, or a roundtable order to accommodate a teamwork meeting. However, Kim discloses an organization manger that designs and manages the company's organization structure and individual's role (p. 3, para [0059] to [0061]). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include top-to-bottom order in Scully. One would have been motivated to do so in order to identify who should get access to specific event information according to participants rank in the organization.

Claim 32: Scully and Kim disclose a system as in claim 31 above, Scully further discloses means for accessing includes accessing means that accesses at least one of e-mail, an image, a shared data source (calendars of a number of users), a user profile, a document relevant to the event, and an e-mail attachment. (col. 2, lines 67-68 and col. 3, lines 1-5).

Claim 33: Scully and Kim disclose a system as in claim 31 above, Scully further discloses means for limiting the meeting preparation document to a single page document (composite screen) (col. 4, lines 2-3).

Claim 36: Scully and Kim disclose a system as in claim 31 above, Scully further discloses means for automatically generating the meeting preparation document in response to a trigger (col. 22, lines 54-61).

Claim 37: Scully and Kim disclose the system as in claim 1 above, Kim further discloses the prospective attendee profiles are optionally sorted such that a meeting organizer is emphasized by placement in a header of the event document while the attendee profiles are arranged by decreasing organizational chart

distance from the user such that attendees familiar to the user are arranged lower as compared to unfamiliar attendees (p. 6, para [0126] to [0132]) [the types and options of the listed can be extended and created; therefore, the list can extended in any particular order (ascendant or descendent)]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include Kim's teaching in Scully. One would have been motivated to do so in order to give the participants a broad picture of the event in term of organizer and the organization chart.

7. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Scully (US 4,831,552) Kim et al. (US 2002/0065701 A1) and in further view of Holtz et al. (US 2003/0001880 A1).

Claim: 10: Scully and Kim disclose the system as in claims 1 above, but do not explicitly disclose the event document is generated through an e-mail application and further comprises links to one or more emails relevant to the event retrieved through an email search conducted on one or more of a date of the event or keywords relevant to the event. However, Holtz discloses an hyperlink to related information about a show segment "... (page 24, par.[0316] [cross-referenced and stored information are being generated from archival and retrieval system; therefore, retrieving the pertinent information involves searching. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include this feature in Scully. One would have been motivated to do so in order to quickly expedite information related to the event.

8. Claims 4,5, 17, 24, 27, 32 and 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Scully (US 4,831,552) Kim et al. (US 2002/0065701 A1) and in further view of Doss et al. (US 2003/0046296 A1).

Claims 4, 24 and 32: Scully and Kim disclose a system and computer-readable medium as in claims 1, 23 and 31 above, but do not explicitly disclose the data sources include an e-mail attachment. However, Doss discloses a system “where the automated system accesses the dynamic contact database...” (page 1, par. [0005]). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include e-mail attachment in Scully. One would have been motivated to do so in order to keep the participants informed about schedule change.

Claim 5: Scully and Kim disclose a system as in claim 1 above, but do not explicitly disclose the event information includes an image of a user scheduled to attend the event. However, Doss discloses an “iconic representation of a person defining the person’s status” (page 2, par. [0018]). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include image of a user in Scully. One would have been motivated to do so in order to better identify the event participants.

Claims: 27 and 35: Scully and Kim disclose a system and a computer-readable medium as in claims 23 and 31 above, but do not explicitly disclose the event document is generated through an e-mail application and further comprises links to one or more emails relevant to the event retrieved through an email search conducted on one or more of a date of the event or keywords relevant to the event. However, Doss discloses an “automated system where contact could be established via e-mail”...(page 1, par.[0006]). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include this feature in Scully. One would have been motivated to do so in order to facilitate a fast distribution of the report.

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Claim 17: Scully and Kim disclose a system as in claim 14 above, but do not explicitly disclose the data sources include an e-mail attachment. However, Doss discloses a system “where the automated system accesses the dynamic contact database...” (page 1, par. [0005]). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include e-mail attachment in Scully. One would have been motivated to do so in order to keep the participants informed about schedule change.

9. Claims 8, 18, 26 and 34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Scully (US 4,831,552) in view of Kim et al. (US 2002/0065701 A1) and in further view of Estrada (US 7,012,627 B1).

Claim 8: Scully and Kim disclose a system as in claim 1 above, but do not explicitly disclose the event document is presented to the user via a browser. However, Estrada discloses a “web navigation system using a browser..”(col. 2, lines 53-66). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include a browser in Scully. One would have been motivated to do so in order to provide participants a real dynamic document presentation.

Claim 18: Scully and Kim disclose a system as in claim 14 above, but does not explicitly disclose the meeting document is presented to the user via a browser in HTML. However, Estrada discloses a “web navigation system using a browser in HTML..”(col. 2, lines 53-66). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include a browser in HTML format in Scully. One would have been motivated to do so in order to provide the user a real dynamic document presentation.

Claims 26 and 34: Scully and Kim disclose a system and method as in claim 31 and 23 above, but do not explicitly disclose presenting the meeting preparation document via a browser in an SGML format.

However, Estrada discloses a “web navigation system using a browser in HTML” (HTML is derived from SGML, therefore it’s inherent) (col. 2, lines 53-66). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include a browser in SGML format in Scully. One would have been motivated to do so in order to provide participants a real dynamic document presentation.

Response to Arguments

10. Applicant’s arguments filed on 03/26/2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

With respect to Claims 1-3,6-7,9,11-16,19-23,25,28-31,33 and 36 applicant’s arguments have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

With respect to claims 4,5,10,17,24,27,32, and 35, applicant argues:

As stated *supra*, Scully, et al. fails describe all aspects set forth in the subject claims 1,14, 23 and 31 and Doss fails to make up for the aforementioned deficiency with respect to these independent claims.

In response, examiner respectfully disagrees and notes that Doss was used in combination with Scully, et al to address the limitations of the dependent claims and not the limitations of the independent claims.

With respect to claims 8,18,26 and 34, applicant argues:

As stated supra, Scully, et al. fails to describe all aspects set forth in the subject independent claims. Estrada relates to providing an improved visual display for rooms in collaboration space displayed at a user browser and fails to make up for the aforementioned deficiency of Scully, et al. with respect to these independent claims 1,14 and 31.

In response, examiner respectfully disagrees and notes that Estrada was used in combination with Scully, *et al* to address the limitations of the dependent claims and not the limitations of the independent claims.

Conclusion

11. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

12. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.
a. Mizrahi et al. (US 2003/0227479 A1) discloses large group interactions.


b. Huemoeller et al. (US 5,855,006) discloses personal activity scheduling apparatus.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Phenuel S. Salomon whose telephone number is (571) 270-1699. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri 7:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M.(Alternate Friday Off) EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stephen Hong can be reached on 571-272-4124. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-3800.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

PSS
7/16/2007


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